

Minutes of the Health & Human Services Committee - October 30, 2003

Chair Herro called the meeting to order at 1:00 p.m.

Present: Supervisors Ken Herro (Chair), Mareth Kipp, Paul Pronold, Carl Seitz, Alicia Silva, Sandra Wolff and James Jeskewitz. Supervisor Silva arrived at 1:07 p.m. Supervisor Wolff arrived at 1:10 p.m.

Also Present: Legislative Policy Advisor Dave Krahn, Office Services Coordinator Windy Jicha, CJCC Coordinator Michelle Cyrulik, Director of Health and Human Services Peter Schuler, Consultant with "Preston Corporation - Local Justice Systems Around the World" Bob Gibson, Senior Budget Analyst Andy Thelke.

Approve Minutes of October 16, 2003

MOTION: Pronold moved, Seitz second, to approve the minutes of October 16, 2003. **Motion carried:** 5-0.

Approve Minutes of October 9-10, 2003

MOTION: Kipp moved, Jeskewitz second, to approve the minutes of October 9-10, 2003. **Motion carried:** 5-0.

Supervisor Silva arrived at 1:07 p.m.

Future Meeting Dates

- November 13, 2003
- December 4, 2003

Supervisor Wolff arrived at 1:10 p.m.

Executive Committee Report

- UW Extension Ordinance
- Three CDBG Ordinances

Discuss Specific Proposals of the Criminal Justice Collaborating Council: Drug Courts, Operating After Revocation, and Probation/Parole Holds.

Drug Courts - Gibson distributed and discussed a handout describing drug courts. Kipp pointed out that the term Drug Courts was changed to Substance Abuse Courts in the budget objectives.

Gibson said alcohol is the number one drug problem in the county. Around the country, many drug courts work extensively with alcohol related problems. They bring together all the actors of a regular court including the district attorney, treatment agency, judge, criminal justice supervision, defenders, etc. It is a collaborative process where all parties are a team. Once someone is arrested they are screened to see if they qualify. They cannot qualify if they have a background of violence. If eligible, they are sent for treatment screening to see if they have AODA issues. Next they are referred to the court. The Substance Abuse court meets one time per week and everyone in phase one goes to court every week. The clients meet with all involved parties for treatment, supervision, etc. Before the hearing, the team meets to discuss the case to decide how well the treatment plan is being followed. When the person meets with the judge, the judge has all the actual information of how they are doing in the program. If the person is not following the program, the judge can decide if the person should go to jail. The client may be doing really well and will then receive kudos. There are no breaks in time between the positive and negative responses for behaviors. The staff has to do a great job because they have to report weekly on how the clients are

doing. The more they progress through the system, the less appearances they will make before the judge. Collaboration between all parties is key.

Herro asked how much money this program would save the county? Gibson said in the long run, it is a seven to one ratio on return of investment. It actually requires a reapplication of resources and more intense resources. In the long term you will save money. Jail time is best spent in limited amounts. Long incarceration periods aren't found to be effective.

Herro asked if we have the staff to do this program? Gibson said it depends on how we organize this. They have a plan just in case we don't get enough grant money. Many communities run this program without extra staff. We will need staff people who are very dedicated because it is more staff intensive.

Schuler said he couldn't decrease staffing in one area in order to increase staffing for the Substance Abuse Courts but it is all relative. If this program has enough impact, you could shift staff out of the outpatient clinic and into the Substance Abuse Courts. The clients will not need to make appearances at the outpatient clinic because their needs will be taken care of in the courts. Over the long-term, you could make some changes to the staffing efforts.

Gibson said positive incentives are much more powerful than negative ones.

Kipp asked would we need additional space to handle this court? Gibson said most of the pieces of this occur in the current courts area. We won't need additional space.

Herro asked what type of AODA treatment would be used in the Substance Abuse Courts? Schuler said we would use several types of therapy including individual therapy, group therapy, AA at all levels, specialized methods for long-term drug dependant cases, etc. He isn't sure if there are enough treatment entities to cover the needs. Some outside entities may want to become involved in this program.

Gibson said drug courts are not all the same. There are many differences in the nationwide programs. Waukesha County has to decide which program will work for it.

Kipp asked are we looking at one of the Criminal Traffic or Juvenile judges to deal with these courts so you always see the same judge? Gibson said yes. This would give judges some interesting and different types of work and offer variety.

Operating After Revocation - Cyrulik reported on Operating After Revocation (OAR) issues. Cyrulik said the Pretrial Subcommittee was given the responsibility of examining the OAR issues in the county. The committee developed a number of questions to be answered by the District Attorney and courts. Stigler and Kelsner examined data from CCAP on OARs. There was a change in the law a year ago and the total numbers of OARs have increased significantly. Cyrulik distributed and reviewed a hard copy of the data that Stigler and Kelsner presented to the subcommittee. The data included; case status as of July 16th, number of cases by case type of OAR, number of offenses per defendant, number of cases with warrants issues and number, number of cases with capiases issued and number, and time period between major events. They developed two tracks for OAR cases. One track is the person who is sited with OAR and continues coming to court appropriately. These cases are eventually disposed. The second set of cases is cases where the individual never comes to court. These "failure to appears" are sent out of the commissioners' offices and to the judges. Gibson said they looked at what can be done to reduce the drag on the system. If the person charged with an OAR doesn't show for court, there are capiases issued for

them, then they are arrested and put in jail. This is a large portion of our arrests and we need to reduce this activity.

Cyrulik said many individuals cited with OAR don't realize that it is a criminal offense. Kipp, a member of the Subcommittee, said they learned that some of these people did not know how to get their driver's license back once it was gone. These people might need more hand holding through the steps of getting their licenses back. There's a need to better present the information to help people so they know how to get their licenses back. Gibson said the more serious the charge, the more likely they will be at the court hearing. Cyrulik said many people pay the OAR fine but never realize they also must come to court to clear it.

Herro asked how much bed space are these people taking up in the jail? Gibson said he doesn't have the data but he will get it for the committee.

Cyrulik said part of the problem is that people don't know what steps you need to take to get your driver's license back. It becomes very overwhelming when you are in the process.

Probation and Parole Holds – Cyrulik said the Jail Utilization Committee looked at Probation and Parole (P&P) holds. They recently heard a presentation on the County Jail Bed Usage report which included P&P holds in Waukesha County. A report from the State Department of Corrections showing an increase in bed days in the jails for P&P holds prompted the production of this report. The county report presents some of the possible influences in the spike in days. The report does not compare data from several counties. It is hard to tell if the trends are statewide or county specific. The committee is going to analyze the county data to see if they can recognize trends. The state reimburses the county \$43 per day for P&P holds while the actual cost per bed per day is \$65. We are taking our jail bed space and filling it with state P&P holds. Gibson said he has a chart showing total jail days for P&P holds in Waukesha County. We average 52 people per day in the jail on P&P holds. We don't have control over who comes into our jail through these state holds. There have to be extreme circumstances present before we can turn away these inmates.

Schuler said we need to be aware and appreciate what the probation and parole officers do and the authority they have. The program needs to develop values we can all share.

Discuss and Consider Ordinance 158-O-092: Approve Memorandum of Understanding with the Milwaukee County and Cities Health Departments and Waukesha County Health and Human Services Department to Form the Milwaukee County/Waukesha County Consortium for Public Health Preparedness

Schuler said this is a mutual aide agreement and needs to be approved by December 31, 2003. This ordinance is very self-explanatory. It allows Waukesha County to enter into a memorandum of Understanding with the Milwaukee County health departments to form the Milwaukee County/Waukesha County Consortium for Public Health Preparedness. The State of Wisconsin has allocated funds to establish effective regional public health consortiums to respond to regional health threats. The City of Wauwatosa has agreed to act as the lead administrative agency and fiscal agent for the consortium. Thirteen health departments in Milwaukee County and the Waukesha County Public Health Division will join to form the Consortium for Emergency Public Health to strengthen the competence, capability, coordination and readiness of the regional public health community for a regional public health response when needed.

Schuler said the state was divided into eleven different geographic areas. Our area is comprised of Milwaukee and Waukesha Counties. Milwaukee doesn't have a countywide health department. Every health department in the Consortium except City of Milwaukee and Waukesha County has one vote. The City of Milwaukee and Waukesha County have two votes each on the board. We have good representation on the board. There is one staff person on the Consortium who is paid by the state through CDC federal funding. The total funding was \$1.2 million of which our Consortium retained approximately \$400,000 in funding. Next year Waukesha County will get \$126,000. The staffing oversees the agency and to a limited degree makes sure we follow the action plan with the state. Each department in the Consortium has things to accomplish on their own. If a health department chooses not to participate in the Consortium, that department still has to do all of the mandatory things but they will not get any funding. Departments not in the consortium cannot attend the Consortium training without paying fees. The consortium documents have been constructed with mutual input from all agencies and their attorney's.

Schuler said on November 6, they are participating in a drill sponsored by the hospitals in the region. All of the health departments were invited to participate. There will be six to seven practice drills.

MOTION: Kipp moved, Wolff second, to approve Ordinance 158-O-092: Approve Memorandum of Understanding with the Milwaukee County and Cities Health Departments and Waukesha County Health and Human Services Department to Form the Milwaukee County/Waukesha County Consortium for Public Health Preparedness. **Motion carried:** 7-0.

Tour the Health and Human Services Office Building

The committee toured the Health and Human Services Office Building.

Future Agenda Items

- Economic Assistance, the WDC and the relocation of the staff
- Wisconsin Community Service Pretrial Screenings

Motion to Adjourn

MOTION: Kipp moved, Jeskewitz second, to adjourn at 3:50 p.m. **Motion carried:** 7-0.

Respectfully Submitted,

Alicia Silva
Secretary